

107 - Feb. 16. 1813.

11262 -

15

Brief Sketches on Inflammation.

- 1. Inflammation -
- 2. Gunshot Wounds -
- 3. Biliary Calculi -
- 4. Calculus -
- 5. Fracture of Thigh bone
- 6. Hare Lips -
- 7. Injuries of Scalp -
- 8. Injuries of Head -
- 9. Cataract -
- 10. Venereal Disease -
- 11. Gonorrhœa -

Ut desint vices; Tamen est laudenda voluntas.

John A. Rock

N. C. Worcester
Massachusetts

Wentworth / April 9

William Mullin

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Ward's
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Dilectissimo Carissimo que. Petri
Pro tot tantisque insignis beneficiis meoquam memoria latet.

Ut publicum grati animi, pii que testimonium. Hoc
tamen medium deo vobis et consenserat
Pis filia.

Illustrissimo Bastantissimo que. Tiro
Iohanno Philippo Pelletan
Professori Dignissimo, Francorum Imperatoris Henrico
consultanti, Episcopi Galliae imperii Institutus sodali Legionis
bonoris, Nosocomii vulgo dicto Hotel Dieu Litterae Parisorum
Chirurgico primario, re non epidemicae aberrante facultatis
medicinae clinicae externae professori, Academie imperiali
supradicta diuinae auctiae suo honorario, professoram facultatis
medicinae parisianis societas ut & vero tot praelaris solitas ornata
sumonis que honoribus decore, Preceptor meo plenarium colendo
Iegui patris onci, erga me caritatis emulat, tua' uer' tia'
diligentia innata que munificencia miti in arte medendi viam
aperiuit, benignus accipere hoc beatissimum medicum (quidem digni
pius pote meo magno) quod deo, vero, et conscientia in signum

gratipini animi Obsequentes pionis tuis alumnos —

Nun non dilectionis doctipino que amico

Guillelmus Supayleen

In Paris: celeberrima Sacell. cherung: Prof: Notoromii
dilect. Notabili. Cherung aequali prouia, societ. pleniorum. sed

Indulgenter tua fides, hoc operatum passum libi dicunt
oratio non debile. Indignum est quidam attendere ea dicit
eome, et rami illud longam conicitia loco signis auxiliari
confidit. Salve.

St Clare pino

Philiberto Josephine hunc

Et hoc prof. Sacelli plurimum sed: a Notoriom. valgo: date
Charite cherung adj. deo.

Familiam amicitudine ostensionum hoc hunc gaudemus
Reptilianam tibi dilectione vix dico.

Laudes misteriorum tuorum et tuorum Panerib.

Si: dom: tibi dilectione cordem aut: legem: tuam super:
miseri: fratrem: dei: in: dom: misericordiam: reg: et: misericordia:
reg: misericordia: fratrem: misericordia: reg: misericordia: reg:

5

Brief Sketches on Inflammation

I selected for my dissertation, a subject, acknowledged difficult, which has been explored by the ablest physiologists of the age; to be presented to the Philadelphia School, may traces on my record ensure, — when I may not in-
dulge the hope, that my elaborate tho' feeble sketches,
which, at other times, in other places, and before other
men, might have been received as plausible, cogent or
even luminous, may not here, be deemed sufficiently co-
herent, as to acquit me of the charge of presumption;
— when the language, in which I have to offer my
reflections, being, by a ten years residence in a foreign
country, (at an age which is not that of paroxysm) almost
obliterates, and when the least imperfect of these obser-
vations have been matured in the short time I had
the honor of being admitted into your school, by your
Leaving, your experience, your lucid remonstrations,
and above all, by that uniform kindness, so well cal-
culated to excite inquiry and draw forth latest instruction

— Yet, when I looked back and considered my
very scanty stock of classical instruction, the situa-
tion in which I was, for some years, whilst com-
mencing an equal share of labour and attention on all
parts, a situation better calculated to receive the
ments of science than to learn how to disseminate
I found that Inflammation, in its various stages
had perhaps engaged as much of my attention in
other part of my classical studies & But it's
was inadvertence, for the choice of my subject, which
may I not need for the manner in which I may
have to have treated it! . . . Here indeed, I
tempted to acknowledge the charge of passing
over these myself on the mercy of my judges! . . .
so I not entirely despair — I had but little
of time and of power. Such a subject could
admit of results — If I should be pronounced
feeble in these! I will say; that I have no
encroached on the time allotted to reflection.

Scandalously confess, I feel unequal to the task of
even describing the mass of execrable materials with which
my mind has, for some time been filled, and which
was in some degree familiar to me. — But after all
the apologies I can make, my judges know that
wine is not the eye of misitation; — and I confess
only on their indulgence. Ut desint vices, tamen est
laudanda voluntas.

Inflammation

Inflammation may be defined, an exhalation, in greater or less degree, variably maintained, of the vis vitalis, in any part of the animal economy, accompanied by more or less irregularity, in the circulation of the capillary vessels, which are invariably the seat of inflammation. This appears evident from the vitality with which these vessels are endowed, from the particular phenomena of incitation, and from the symptoms accompanying inflammatory diseases. Hence we observe, that the greater the development of capillary vessels, as a part, the more liable it is to inflammation; the blood arriving into it in large quantity.

The two extreme degrees of this disposition are illustrative, the one, by the intensity and progress of the disease, the other, by its unprogressive and

and the slowness of its progress. As pain and
suff suff not always appear, as I hope to be able
to prove by and by, all local excitement of the
organic movement, to a degree sufficient to pro-
duce a disease or derange the harmony of the
functions of human economy; or to disorganise
the tissue which is its seat, may be considered, as
an inflammation. Hence we may conclude, with
Tabor, that inflammation is not an unnatural
phenomenon: non contra, sed propter naturam.

In Boerhaave's time, the intimate composi-
tion of the blood was yet unknown. It was thought to be for-
med of various globulae, of various shapes, sizes
and colour. Certain vessels admitted, some the red
juice the yellow, others the white &c. In order
that circulation should be carried on, in its natural
way, it was necessary, that a relation should
exist between the vessels and the globulae, which
were to be admitted. Any cause stopping their rec-
tion, necessarily forces them into vessels of a dif-
ferent order, and produced what was called obstruc-
tion, which caused inflammation. Hence it

6

was thought, that no inflammation could take place without obstruction, to which they had also given the appellation of *teror loci*, an expression since become famous, in the medical world.

By the aid of this Theory, the followers of this celebrated professor has explained all the phenomena of disease. Fever was produced by a slower motion of the blood, caused by a stagnation, which gradually ran through the vessels till it reached the heart, which afterwards reacted in the whole mass of the blood, producing the excitement, constituting fever. This idea was that, after finishing their circuit, the arteries were divided into smaller & even capillary vessels, which admitted the poisons in the above mentioned manner.

This theory it must be confessed, presents a fascinating aspect; but when attentively viewed, and afterwards compared with the

then

Theories of the great men,^{who came after} we are irresistibly
convinced of its fallacy.

Tarvage was the first who discovered its want
of solidity. Borcet came after him, and several
years, distinguished members of the once, famous
"Academy of Montpellier" greatly contribu-
ted to check its progress, by demonstrating its
fallacy. But their imbibing so great a share
of the Fletcherian principle, remains a cause of
great regret, among learned contemporaries.

The arguments produced against the doctrine of
the - Leyden Professor were numerous; but, in
the present state of physiological progress, it would
be equally useless and instructive now to communicate
them; sufficient to observe, that an inadequate idea
of the importance of the *vis vitalis* was the greatest
obstacle to the perfection of Boerhaave's system.
Not many years since, an other opinion was pro-
posed, by a yet not ingenuous Physiologist, too
little known, in the English schools. Viz. Dr. Dugay

pretended, that, by titillation; and irritation the nerves acted too great a part, not to be principally concerned in inflammation. - Perhaps the opinion of this great ^{man}, was moreeminently to the time in which he flourished, where every phenomenon in animal and organic life, was to be accounted, for, through the medium of the nerves.

Dr. D'alemyr, however, whether from his own talents, his great reputation or his great candor, obtained a number of followers and disciples. - But his opinion is now exploded; some parts of the human body in which nerves were never discovered, being susceptible of inflammation, as bones & cartilages; and some parts which are susceptible, when inflamed, being very little so, when in a healthy state. However this last opinion has also been exaggerated. Thus excruciating pains, modern diseases have ^{been} attributed to the punctures

9

of a membranous or a tendinous part: the swelling
of the arm was thought to be caused by the punctures
of the fascia, made by the lancet in bleeding:
and as it is evident by human sense reduced by the
punctures of some of the fibres of the external
extremities nerves - similar operations, made by the
hand or a needle, cause upon its removal a swelling.
The disease was thought to be produced by the fracture
ture of a tendon; yet this is not confirmed by
Purcell's experiment. would make in a variety of
ways to the tendons of living animals, did not seem
to cause the least pain: though, when the tendons
were decorated so as to manifest the same sensi-
tivity; incisive pricking were exerted the opposite
and I always found the same result.

The greater skin in which, for some time, prevailed
in our country, was the skin that contained
a peculiarizing power to invigoration - so that
it was more lividly colored than others. A

10

is a well known fact, that the blood, drawn from the vein of a man, curdling in an inflammatory disease was a very thick, buffy coat. But Dr. Boerhaave did this, and ascribed it to other causes. He saw that the thickness of the blood, out of the veins, indicated the greatest fluidity in that, left in the veins. I trust a little reflection will be sufficient to remove the opinion, that the veins contain a visciditious inflammation.

Some authors have instances to shew, that coagulation lymph acts a part in inflammation; and this opinion was principally professed, by the English Physiologists of the time of which we find it. John Hunter. This far from the opinions which have long prevailed in our schools.

Almost every part of the human body may be the seat of inflammation, in a greater or less degree; but those which have received, from nature, the greatest sensibility are most liable to it. The skin, the cellular substance the serous and mucous membranes are in this case. The skin, the cellular substance

11

the whole surface of the mucous membranes are also the
seat of a secretion performed by the glands, a fact
which induces them to ⁹ inflammation. The skin is also
the seat of an exhalation and of absorption. I add
that, when a part has once been the seat of inflamma-
tion it is, by this very fact, disposed to it a second time.
This is rendered most obvious in the serous membranes.
Its inflammation goes through its different stages,
with more or less rapidity, according to the degree of
occlusion of the air-vessels of the part, where it is si-
uated; it seems improper to divide it, into acute and
chronic, as it runs a limited time in each organ:
Without ¹⁰ commencing with great energy, from the air-vessel,
it will go through its different stages with celerity;
on the contrary in those, which profess this principle
in a most degree, it will be slow in its progress.

All this. It is more important to know the
general than the particular causes of inflammation:
They may be reduced into proximate and remote
causes, and are very numerous.

The most ¹¹ successive is the violation of continuity.
Dense and hard parts, which have resisted all other

12

causes under a great variety of forms, and although any
accident yields to the violence of continuity. Indeed, neither
nature or art would be deprived of its most useful instru-
ment, by which wounds are cured. The transition, from
a hot to a cold temperature, by slipping the moisture of
the skin and membranes; - the introduction of cold
liquids, into the stomach; - irritation of all kinds;
Oxygen applies externally or internally. (★)

The following causes - Several causes also pro-
prietate inflammation, such as the period of matu-
rity (and of its first eruptions) of gestation and de-
generation. This mostly caries, the communi-
cation, diet and exercise. Those who live on animal pro-
tein, are more subject to inflammation than those who do
not eat it; - at full habit, whilst a person died, or
abstinence was often found to stop the malady.

Observations of the Indians that a journey, before a war,

* Baron Lorry relates that the French army
being on a high mountain, the soldiers drank nothing
but water; and that occasioned an inflammation and
dry gangrene and sloughing in the fauces took place in so
short time after, that it was with the greatest difficulty to
save their lives.

13

is to be given; these children of nature and of ignorance
abstain from all food; as far as we are worthy of
the wisest and most courageous people and which, while
it is true their coolness and intrepidity, especially when
contrasted with the treachery of their present allies, shows
this country to be overrun by scoundrels, if I may so
allow me the expression. This added that their wounds
are much more easily healed than those of civilized
nations. It is seldom before a surgical operation, without
waiting by a few days preparation reduced the plethora
of the patient by an abstinent and low diet.

Inflammation has other causes, productive causes;
as languid constitution, youth, plethora of parturition,
heat and dry, or cold with rig whether the begin-
ning of spring. Dwelling on high situations, exposure to
the North, the use of too hot baths, the abuse of
wine, and Spirituous liquors, Suppression of usual
conveniences, strong passions indulged to excess, fits
of anger, sudden transitions from active to sedentary &
inactive life, and the use of high-seasoned and succulent
food. Some authors have thought fit to add an
inflammation

19

inflammatory temperament, as Professor Rand of
Paris admits of an evanescent temperament: all
these may be considered as exposed to violent inflammation;
and we may add that, generally speaking, it may
proceed from the most admissible causes.

Division of inflammation. - The late progress
made in the science of Anatomy has greatly con-
tributed to a knowledge of the various stages of inflam-
mation.

It has been divided into Exanthematic and Ulige-
nous; though this division may not be founded in truth.
It has also been distributed into acute and chronic. To
prove that the type of inflammation is peculiar to the
organ in which it is seated, is to prove this distribu-
tion admissible.

Some species of inflammation have a great tend-
ency to vary their seat, from one place to another.
Thus we find the inflammation of the skin which
commonly occupies a large extent, and necessarily
the different parts of the surface of the whole body.
To this sort of inflammation, authors have given

15

name of Erysipelas. i. The skin is not swollen, neither
has it any tendency to suppurate. When the cellular
membrane is affected, with Inflammation, it is limited
and has no tendency to propagate itself, but its progress
across a resolution are readily discernible.

Inflammation may be considered, according to the causes
that produce it, as being of three different kinds, viz
1^o, Sympathetic or spontaneous, as when inflammation is limit-
ed to the part where it has its seat, and where the cause
is acting.

2^o, Sympathetic, or by cause(s) of parts - as when it
arises in a part, so distant from any diseased part, that
it can only be explained by sympathy. Thus
Erysipelas depends upon a foul state of the stomach, and
is most commonly removed by vomiting and purging, without
any local application; which we most commonly use
as an ointment. The inflammation of the
sklerotic sometimes debones upon oleorrhagia; &
is thus evidently caused by the sympathy of the mucous
membrane, lining the urethra with the sklerotica.
Sciatica has been caused, by the introduction of false
bones

poisonous substances into the stomach.

By sympathy, I mean the extraordinary or unusual development of the vis vitale in a part, which is acted upon by another, to which it gives vivacity; it is also called.

3^o. Symptomatic inflammation, which happens, when an organ is diseased.

The phenomena of inflammation: - The phenomena of inflammation are of two kinds, local and general.

The general depends upon the influence which the disease part has on the economy:

The local are divided into proper and superficial parts affected;

and of continuity and contiguity.

They appear in the vicinity of parts, affected with morbid vibrations.

Common phenomena are: - redness.

Symptoms: - Authors have described the phenomena of heat, redness, pain and transudation as symptoms of inflammation. To these, I might add the discoloration produced in the part or organ affected. The whole system is often affected in

of ways & I will attempt an explanation of those ^{the}
now.

Redness in the part is occasioned by a greater quantity of
blood in its ordinary vessels, or by the admission of blood into
those vessels which, in their natural state, did not admit any.
"The colour of an inflamed part," says John Hunter, "is visibly
different from the natural, whatever it may be." This colour
is of course more according to the degree of the inflammation
than the constitution of the patient. Sometimes it is of a
red red & others darker, and of a purple, and sometimes
more crimson. The more the seat of the disease is below
the surface of circulation, the redder than common it usually
gives it. This red colour is gradually lost in the surrounding
parts, but sometimes there will be a distinct edge. Local
extensiveness in Inflammations may serve to illustrate
this observation.

Tumif. - clear is caused by the accumulation of blood in
the part, (but without obstruction) producing a full
ness in the blood vessels. When the cellular membrane
is injured we observe a communication with the ^{the} shea
rance

12

opulence of an erection of facts. It is most always
profound in the variety of the part affected. This is
evident in membranes, in which we see the part affected of
the greater transparency by illumination; and this same
affection may extend to the accumulation of other
plumbeous parts after body. The sun has a great
power to remove also in those cases, although it can not
remove so well as oil of tartar, which is the first and
over the eyes, and that covering the membrane.

Lead is accounted an excellent drug. Dr. Hales has no
earthen, but not being subject to the force which
removes the hair. Hence we find that although the
gold is more fit for any one of these diseases in
removing hair from the head, it yet does
not, of the membrane in the reflecting as well among
those infected.

Skin is more liable to decay in its various forms than
any other animal and vegetable; it being weaker
than any other to the invasions of the foul
air, &c. & even by its own power gives way
to invasion of skin; the main attacking principles

burning, as we call; that comes by Phlegm pain
less; the brain stirring an infinite various membrane
burnt. But whatever is the nature of pain it is
surely a proportion to the tightness of the part affected
it is as much as to its resolution. Then
the pain of violence is increased by an excreting
and the close texture of the part by inclosing a company
of the nerves, coagulat; and especially so this, if
there are many thin applications, by taking away
the heat of the part, when the brain and check
the part from the rest of the viscus.

Pain cannot subsist in the human economy, without
the impulsion of its functions, and sometimes with
a greater proportion to the importance of the
injured part, as the violence of the causing is in propor-
tion to the size of the part affected:

If it were nature that did in men, when she created
them; so we find that where she absent, the disease
cannot immediately remove; or gradually: That posture
and motion, with pain, is often dangerous. A
man

185 20

side of compression of the nerves of the thigh; during the performance of a grave surgical operation, has often been practised, by which the pain was often also suppressed; but the disorder of the economy was so severe over the country, that it was necessary to do this, as often to produce ventile.

That a considerable disorder of the junctions in the heart takes place, is not to be doubted; when we observe that the exhalation of the serous membranes is changed; that a humor of a different kind is formed; that when this is the seat of inflammation it is no longer capable of transmutation; and that the secretion of the mucous membranes is also altered. It is to be regretted, that in such a more attention is paid to the secretion than to the supply of the diseased part.

John Howard

Symptomatology has also its proper phenomena! - This is the swelling of the trachea in carbuncle, or longum constrictio, &c &c: the swelling of the tongue with a difficulty of swallowing, that of the prostate gland of voiding urine, and that of the mucous membranes, of the rectum, strictures. The whole danger of a disease of a

21

spends on the swelling.

A Knowledge of the Phenomena of the continuity of parts is very important. This simply the identic continuity of parts of the same structure. It is by this phenomenon of continuity that we explain the various states of the tongue, in the different diseases. Irritation produced on one portion of the intestinal canal, extends its effects on a distant portion. But continuity may take place through the medium of the cellular membrane, as in the membranes of the stomach where this continuity is the cause of various phenomena in inflammation. It does not seem, from what I have been able to find or witness, that the ancients paid any attention to continuity.

An inflamed part often receives an influence, from some of the surrounding parts, to which it communicates its own irritation, whether they be united by a perfect continuity, which would admit an identity of structure, or only by means of the cellular substance, nerves and vessels. This sort of inflammation is what is properly termed no inflammation by continuity, of so common an occurrence in the human economy. Hence Erysipelas or swelling of the skin.

This disease which holds principal seat in the cellular

membrane situated under this invisible lining, which may be exchanged into a real inflammation, and is known, at least among Christians. At first, however, it may go on without being observed, until, after a few days, it becomes evident, & much more so when it is of great duration. It is to be remarked of malignant inflammations, that their termination is always a mortification.

The cellular membrane is easily and most commonly transfused by continuity.

Pain may also be felt by continuity; as we observe the inflammation of the ear and eye, where the ear may be inflamed by the eye, or vice versa, by continuity, & vice versa. A number of the ordinary functions may be lost, through discontinuity; in the first place, the mucous membranes, which are continuous with the cellular membrane, & the epithelial membranes, & the excretions of those membranes. This happens in the Thura, the Puerperium, the Breast, ^{lumen}, & early, in all the serous membranes, during inflammation.

Inflammation by Friction. — The alteration which can arise in one part, caused by the irritation of another

22

contiguous to it, with which it is in some ways connected or joined has scarce the distinction of inflammation by contiguity.

The cellular substance which is found between one organ and another, would seem to be Pichot observes, to be an obstacle to the propagation of a disease, from one part to another. His reasons may prove; but on the other hand, we as frequently observe the contrary. The difference of vitality of two parts, seems a sufficient cause to prevent the propagation of disease by contiguity. The cellular substance and the fat with which it is filled, covering most parts of the human body, separates them from the surrounding ones, in such a manner, as often to obstruct the propagation of disease by contiguity. Thus we often find a scrofulous disease, existing on a vesicle or tubercle in the lung; in consumptive patients, an inflammation, keritoneum covering a healthy stomach, Liver or Spleen; the sub-cutaneous parts, perfect strangers to the eruptive diseases, in which the skin is covered; tumours existing in the skin of organs, unaffected by them, the ^{skin} arachnoid.

in a state of suppuration, covering the bones in many
affected by it. All this is evidently produced, by the
difference of vitality of those parts, for when a
part is continued into another, it communicates its
diseases to it, with more ease, than when separated
from it, by the cellular membrane: Thus the sense
of the periosteum are communicated to the bones, and
those of the bones, to the periosteum, there being a
direct communication, between these parts, and no
so intermediary cellular substance. However,
one great reservation a confidence in his opinion,
may subject us to the admission of too many ex-
ceptions: it so often happens, that conclusions, from
the anatomy of a part, are contradicted by Ma-
nical observations. This is actually the case, p
cellular substance, far from being in all cases con-
stant to the communication of a disease, from one
to another often helps its bringing a bone or joint
originally healthy, the susceptibility upon part

seing others, also alters that of another by contiguous
through the medium of the cellular substance.
This should not be mistaken for sympathy; one
part being diseased communicates its affection
to another, although the intermediary one be in a
healthy state, yet no sympathy.

The phenomena of contiguity, shew that it is
not always necessary for both parts to be, pri-
marily diseased, in order to contract a cohesion. Thus
in the division of the intestine, in the operation for
the Strangulated Hernia and in wounds of those
parts, the inflamed peritonium covering the
intestine, soon communicates its inflammation to
the sound peritonium, leaving the abdomen, and
it should requires all that is necessary, to connect
an cohesion, which soon takes place; all this may
be applied to the pleura.

Many conjectures must have risen on the phenom-
ena of continuity & contiguity. The phlegmasia
of the

of the membranes bears a recent sickness. The inflammation of the peritoneum, first observed by Johnston, in 1779, and afterwards, by Will a Parisian anatomist, and since brought to view by the ingenious and indefatigable Michot, and several of his disciples) had only served to confirm the error, for the pains being only felt in one part of the abdomen, they could not conceive, that the new disease involved the entire, nor could they account for the various symptoms of the same disease, nor of ^{the} pleurisy. All the diseases of the serous membranes were attributed to the testis. As much may be said of the ^{tonic} Cracchini's disease, of which were mistaken for those of the bow and suspensory with them.

In the inflammation of the testis, the tumor adnexa is frequently the only part first diseased, and the testis only secondary, and ^{an} continuity. The peritoneum cannot be inflamed without

without traducing a disorder; in all the viscera
coexist by it, they coresponding in a way which
is peculiar to them, with this inflammation.
The phenomena of continuity and contiguity, are
in few diseases so obvious as in this. It is obvi-
ous, that the patient is subject to hiccups, pro-
duced by the irritation of the diaphragm, by
continuity, & resulting by the irritation of
the stomach, communicates by the peritoneum
by continuity — The intestinal tube is filled
with gas; the patient complains of a diffi-
culty of voiding the contents of the urinary blas-
ter, from the irritation, by continuity, impaw-
ed by the peritoneum; and the irritation is
sometimes so great, that a suppression both of the
urine and feces takes place. So great is the
irritation, that the liver does not always per-
form its functions. The intestinal tube being
motionless, can only discharge its contents, by
convolv.

convulsions. Various other phenomena of con-
tractility are observable. In the mucous membrane
which lines the intestines, for instance, one grain
of tartar emetic, introduced into the stomach
of a healthy young man, which excites an
inflammation, communicates, by continuity
by the ducts leading into mouth, causes hydro-
cephalus and ends in death. — The effects
of introducing substances into the rectum often
have similar effects. A tobacco glistering
thickens up the rectum; in the case of a strong
lady named, produces death in a few hours.
These two patients were under my care at the
Hôpital-Dieu at Paris.

Inflammatory phenomena. These are
the pathologic phenomena, from the import-
ance of accounting for them, by any other cause
than inflammation, constituting what is called
symptomatic signs of inflammation.

Physicians have not always been of the same opinion in respect to the sympathy between a local inflammation and the general phenomena of inflammation. Lette, a German writer of reputation, doubted its existence; but most modern physiologists have since admitted it.

Fever does not solely consist in the disorder of the circulation; for it is evident, it would be incorrect to suppose, wholly to an increased motion of the heart. It is a general state of the economy. Transpiration is sometimes diminished and then increased; the animal functions also undergo a change. It has the acute type, and is in proportion to the ^{importance of the} diseased part.

The extent and degree of the inflammation regulate that of the fever which is also increased, by pain, who often exactly proportioned to it. The paroxysm, for example, is very considerable for the symptomatic fever of occasions. True the fever does not correspond to the importance of the disease, least, for parts of a much greater importance, do not cause so great a disorder.

or so violent a pyrexia, which terminates in death.

We find that, once produced, inflammation goes through its different stages or periods, with the same regularity in each organ; and that it is subordinate to the age, sex, temperament, idiosyncrasies &c and even to the predominating cause, for the inflammation of the mucous membrane, which lines the canal of the urethra, may happen by other causes than the Syphilis.

If the phlegmasia, some have a tendency to circulate, from one part to another, and not to go through all the periods of inflammation, in the same part: this is the case with Excreta or excretion, where we observe the inflammation of the muscles successively invading several parts with astonishing rapidity. The inflammation of the mucous membrane presents the same phen-

When a part has been affected with an inflammation, it either resumes its natural state, or becomes the seat of another disease, evidently connected with the preceding, so that inflammation continues and becomes chronic; and this is a common occurrence.

When, at the close of a disease, the part resumes its natural state, which is done by slow degrees, this transition is called resolution. When, instead of going through its different periods, it suddenly ceases, it is desescence. When, in consequence of inflammation, another disease appears in another part, Metastasis. Authors of the highest antiquity were acquainted with this mode of termination, in inflammation. Metastasis has received different names, according to the situation of the part affected.

... may ... by violent
vises, which's concomitant with the inflammation
of inter-nippled, &c. the viscera, &c. great
exertions of labor, will result, for a crisis the
abm

return of the part & its natural functions, which will often cause a disorder manifest in the economy. Extra functions cannot subserve their natural operations, without exciting unnatural movements.

Inflammation may terminate by another disease, not suppuration, Induration or Gangrene.

The most common is by suppuration, the end of which is the formation of a flux, which in its natural state, mingles by the contact of air, so any extraneous body, is white, devoid of smell, of the fluidity or consistency of honey; this flux is called pus. It is difficult to distinguish it from the humor consisting of the membranes of the bronchi, in diseases of the lungs.

The second termination is by insaration. This place, where a part, which has recently been the seat of inflammation is inflamed, scrofulous and lumpy, should not be confounded with a fistulous, though the first degree of that insaration. This term does not happen so often in some parts, as in others. The Glansular are most liable to it.

Perhaps it might be said that it most commonly takes place in the secretory organs. It is no unusual occurrence, to see a person, who, with all the assurance of regular health, has an indication of one or more lymphatic ganglions of the groin. They are often found in dissection, to be in a calcillaginous state.

Glands are often found to be in a state of ossification, when we dissect a body discovered since life. I once found, while dissecting in one of the hospitals in Paris, several stony concretions in a gland, pineal, and of a man who, during life, had many, but no mortal, affections. The lymphatic glands and ganglions, when inflamed, almost always terminate in ossification; but a part that has been infiltrated, often returns to its natural state, after a lapse of time.

Gasogene is the last termination; the artist considers it as a disease altogether distinct. This is thought to proceed from too great an intensity of inflammation. In that species which arises from the non-vigilance of the physician.

inflammation (partake of painless, & yet painful, qualities) is most always proceeding from the seat of inflammation, can only terminate by suppuration. This, i.e., ulceration, is caused by the violence of inflammation, it is commonly confined, & it does not always suppose itself; it sometimes attains its maximum, & then subsides again. Its progress can be observed, and complicated, by the swelling of the cellular substance.

acute inflammation is sometimes transformed into chronic disease, the duration of which is indefinite. Chronic inflammation has symptoms nearly different from those of the acute. The only remaining symptom of the acute is the redness of the part, and we can neither discover in the chronic, pain, tension or swelling. It has its seat in some parts in preference to others. One of its characteristics is its tendency to ulceration: this, we frequently remark, in the skin, & sometimes produces a carbuncle, at others a chancre. There is no ulceration in the gonorrhœa; but we find it in blenorrhœia, when it has become chronic. The serous and mucous membranes are the seats of

leable test.

Treatment of inflammation

It is much easier to prevent inflammation, than to check its progress when it has once appeared. It is often necessary to assist its progress, and hasty or too violent treatment is to be avoided.

In some species, internal means are the only ones to be employed. This applies, depending on a fair state of the first purges, requiring vomiting and purging without any topical application which is useless & often dangerous, though some physicians have recommended it, as Cetherlin's rice enemas, depending upon the foul state of the first purges. comes the same treatment. But in succinatous, phlegmon

- ④ Professor T. Croy applies very caustic substances: how far he has been successful I do not say. Professor Helen always bathes the part with some warm concoction with either opium or flowers. He cannot affirm that this practice is approved. good and safe office he tends to think.

where a tendency to suppuration is to be pre-
dicted, ~~corroborant~~ applications of oil, or oily
substances, will most commonly produce these
effects.

The next, the averse and proximate cause
of which are still undetermined, affect the cir-
culations spontaneously, and, being capable
of reflexion, may cause an inflammation
in the viscera of the Thora and abdomen,
progress of which are rapid & uncompromis-
ing. It should also be treated by inter-
nal remedies. Professor Brown recommends
rhubarb and his balsom. External
applications, such as that of mustard, in
ointments and blisters on the limb and ab-
domen, have frequently been attended with
success. When the inflammation is violent &
either general or local, will often be per-
petual. The good effects of local ap-

which my limited experience has afforded me the means of observing, have often suggested the query, why it was not more generally practised, for in many cases, nature herself seems to indicate it. It is observed that, after the operation of Lithotomy, when the patient has a haemorrhage, he most commonly recovers, if it has not been so copious, as to produce mortal debility, or some other bad effect. The application of leeches which is so safe, seems to claim a preference in most cases. - Cupping and Jejunifications have also been used with advantage, to allay the violence of inflammation.

Several authors have recommended the opening of the vein, under the tongue, to check the progress of inflammation. This mode of local depletion, now fallen into disuse, has often produced the best effects: On two cases where suffocation was threatened, I saw it opened with the best & promptest results.

31

Blisters have also been recommended. Dr. Petit of Lyons, informs us, that he has used them in these cases with success; he does not however in the habit of applying them on the apex of the Phlegmon & Crustulae (It could only be sub-cutaneous phlegmon). We may see the good effects of blisters in the inflammation of the Liver, the Lungs or the Conjunctions. Chronic inflammations have not unfrequently been cured by this application, from the principle of Hippocrates, that Duo soleribus simul obortis, vehementius obseruit altiorum. It has been observed that the use of fractives, with un-wounds, was commonly unattended with difficulties: this may be accounted for, by the number of inflammations which necessarily take place in such a case, and which act upon the above principle of the track of the Narcotic applications, both in poultices of such as the lausum of Syringium, and in fomentations as the secretion of the poppy are used to allay the pain, and
-but inflammations and cancerous scelving.

Tonics and astringents have been found useful in these

39

cases, particularly where the vessels distended with
blood had not time sufficient to react and empty them
themselves. But the judgment of the experienced
Practitioner is the best rule in the treatment of
inflammation.

Medicina diversum occasionem habet; it que hoc novit, illa stat accuta
habet, et tunc bona sint, et prae non bona.

Hippocratis de letis in homine, Cap XV.

